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REPORT ON A COLLECTION OF SPIDERS FROM MEXICO. I

BY W. J. GERTSCH AND L. IRBY DAVIS

While on an automobile trip through Mexico during the months of June and July, 1936, Mr. and Mrs. L. Irby Davis collected spiders at some fifty stations located in thirteen different states and in the federal district. Every type of association from tropical swamp to the driest desert was encountered. The altitude varied from sea level to about fifteen thousand feet. The distribution of the stations according to states was as follows: Distrito Federal, 1; Tamaulipas, 3; Nuevo Leon, 11; Coahuila, 5; Durango, 2; San Luis Potosi, 2; Hidalgo, 3; Mexico, 6; Michoacan, 1; Morelos, 1; Guerrero, 5; Tlaxcala, 1; Puebla, 3; and Vera Cruz, 6. The location of the large number of stations in Nuevo Leon was due in part to the great length of the state and partly to the desire of the collectors to obtain material which might be similar to that recently collected in Texas; and the comparatively large number in the small state of Mexico was due to the great variation in altitude.

The collection has proved to be especially interesting because particular emphasis was given to the small, secretive species. The family arrangement is that of the latest paper on spider phylogeny by Dr. Alexander Petrunkevitch. In the following pages records and descriptions are given of the representatives from the Dipluridae through the Micryphantidae. The types of the twenty species described as new are deposited in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

Dipluridae

Ischnothele digitata (Cambridge)

Macrothele digitata CAMBRIDGE, 1892, 'Biol. Centr. Amer.,' I, p. 92, Pl. XII, fig. 3.

RECORD.—Vera Cruz: Vera Cruz, June 22, 1936, one young female (Davis).

Euagrus mexicanus Ausserer

Euagrus mexicanus AUSSERER, 1875, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell., Wien, XXV, p. 160, Pl. v, figs. 13–16.

RECORDS.—Coahuila: five miles west of Saltillo, July 5, 1936, immature female (Davis). Michoacan: Zitacuaro, June 17, 1936, immature females (Davis). Puebla: seven miles south of Tlacotepec, June 24, 1936, immature females (A. M. and L. I. Davis). Tlaxcala: Tlaxcala, June 26, 1936, immature females (Davis). Morelos: Cuernavaca, June 20, 1936, female (Davis). Guerrero: Iguala, June 19, 1936, immature females (A. M. and L. I. Davis). Mexico: Las Cruces, June 28, 1936, female (Davis).

Euagrus comstocki Gertsch

Evagrus comstocki GERTSCH, 1935, American Mus. Novitates, No. 792, p. 3, Figs. 2, 7, and 8.

RECORDS.—Coahuila: twenty miles east of San Pedro, July 5, 1936, female, (A. M. and L. I. Davis). Nuevo Leon: forty-two miles north of Monterrey, July 7, 1936, immature female (Davis).

Avicularíidae

Eurypelma steindachneri Ausserer

Eurypelma steindachneri AUSSERER, 1875, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell., Wien, XXV, p. 199, Pl. VII, figs. 43 and 44.

RECORD.—Nuevo Leon: forty-two miles north of Monterrey, July 7, 1936, immature female (Davis).

Urocteidae

Oecobius isolatus Chamberlin

Oecobius isolatus CHAMBERLIN, 1924, Proc. California Acad. Sci., (4) XII, p. 584.—CHAMBERLIN AND IVIE, 1935, Ann. Ent. Soc. America, XXVIII, p. 270, Pl. I, fig. 2.

RECORDS.—Tamaulipas: fifteen miles south of Victoria, July 2, 1936, immature female (A. M. and L. I. Davis). Guerrero: Iguala, June 19, 1936, immature female (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Oecobius beatus, new species

Figures 1 and 2

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.00 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.67	0.28	0.45	0.08	0.16	1.30 mm.
Width	0.74	0.40	0.46	0.12	0.10	1.00 mm.

Integument of the carapace with a sparse covering of inconspicuous hairs most numerous on the margins. Carapace dull yellow, with a black margin and with a row of spots just above which may be connected to the marginal seam. Eye region

and area behind it dull brown, the eye tubercles ringed with black. Pattern of carapace and abdomen as shown in Fig. 1. Carapace suborbicular, the front produced to a blunt point, the median groove obsolete. Carapace highest just behind the ocular area, declining rather abruptly on all sides.

Eyes of the first row procurved as seen from in front, essentially straight as viewed from above, the medians separated by their diameter, subcontiguous with the slightly larger laterals. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 6:5:8:7. Posterior row of eyes procurved, the medians elongate, roughly subtriangular, separated by their short diameter, half as far from the large round laterals. Median ocular quadrangle longer than broad (18/14), slightly wider in front (14/12.5). Clypeus sloping and protruding, equal in height to more than the height of the median ocular quadrangle (24/18).

Sternum about as long as broad, pale yellow, clothed with pale hairs. Labium dusky, broader than long. Coxae pale yellow but the first two pairs with small smudges on the sides. Legs pale yellow, sparsely clothed with rows of black hairs, marked with black annulae which are incomplete above, two on each joint of all femora, tibiae, and metatarsi, one on the patellae. Terminal annulus of the metatarsi forming a complete ring. Tibiae and patellae of the four legs subequal in length, 0.80 mm., 0.80 mm., 0.77 mm., and 0.82 mm., respectively. Abdomen suboval, more pointed behind, the pattern as illustrated in Fig. 1. Epigynum as in Fig. 2.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Guerrero: female holotype and immature paratypes from Acapulco, June 17, 1936 (L. I. Davis). Immature female paratype from sixty-two miles north of Acapulco, June 18, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

This species, the fifth member of the genus to be described from North America, is best separated from the other forms by reference to the genitalia.

Filistatidae

Filistatoides insignis (Cambridge)

Filistata insignis CAMBRIDGE, 1896, 'Biol. Centr. Amer.,' I, p. 211, Pl. XXVI, fig. 12, Pl. XXVIII, fig. 8.

RECORD.—Guerrero: Acapulco, June 17, 1936, two females (Davis).

Filistata hibernalis Hentz

Filistata hibernalis HENTZ, 1842, Journ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., IV, p. 227, Pl. VIII, fig. 6.

RECORDS.—Nuevo Leon: forty-two miles north of Monterrey, June 7, 1936, immature female (Davis). Fifty-four miles south of Laredo, Texas, July 1, 1936, immature examples (Davis). Monterrey, June 10, 1936, immature female (Davis). Coahuila: five miles west of Saltillo, July 5, 1936, immature female (A. M. and L. I. Davis). Guerrero: Iguala, June 19, 1936, female (A. M. and L. I. Davis). Puebla:

seven miles south of Tlacotepec, June 24, 1936, immature females (Davis). Morelos: Cuernavaca, June 20, 1936, immature females (Davis).

Scytodidae

Scytodes intricata Banks

Scytodes intricata BANKS, 1909, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 196, Pl. VI, fig. 24.

RECORDS.—Nuevo Leon: seventy-six miles north of Monterrey, July 7, 1936, one female (Davis). Monterrey, June 10, 1936, immature female (Davis).

Scytodes fusca Walckenaer

Scytodes fusca WALCKENAER, 1837, 'Ins. Apt.,' I, p. 272.

RECORD.—Guerrero: Acapulco, June 17, 1936, female (Davis).

Scytodes perfecta Banks

Scytodes perfecta BANKS, 1898, Proc. California Acad. Sci., I, p. 210, Pl. XIII, fig. 2.

RECORDS.—Durango: Lerdo, July 4, 1936, three females (Davis). One mile west of Lerdo, July 4, 1936, immature female (Davis).

Pholcidae

Physocyclus dugesi Simon

Physocyclus dugesi SIMON, 1893, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, LXII, p. 320.

RECORD.—Guerrero: Chalpincingo, June 16, 1936, male and female (Davis).

Physocyclus enaulus Crosby

Physocyclus enaulus CROSBY, 1926, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, XXVIII, p. 1, Pl. I, fig. 1.

RECORD.—Coahuila: seventy-five miles east of San Pedro, July 5, 1936, two males, one female (Davis).

Modisimus texanus Banks

Modisimus texanus BANKS, 1905, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, VII, p. 94.

RECORDS.—Nuevo Leon: five miles west of Monterrey, July 6, 1936, male and female (Davis); twenty-eight miles north of Monterrey, July 7, 1936, male and female (Davis); seventy-six miles north of Monterrey, July 7, 1936, two immature females (Davis). Tamaulipas: seven miles south of Hidalgo, July 3, 1936, male and female (Davis). San Fernando, March 28, 1937, males and females (Davis).

Modisimus inornatus Cambridge

Modisimus inornatus CAMBRIDGE, 1895, 'Biol. Centr. Amer.,' I, p. 149, Pl. XX, fig. 7, Pl. XXXII, fig. 4.

RECORD.—San Luis Potosi: five miles north of Tamazunchale, July 2, 1936, males and females (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Modisimus guerrerensis, new species

Figures 3, 4, and 5

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.30 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.73	0.53	0.34	0.08	0.20	1.60 mm.
Width	0.67	0.33	0.50	0.16	0.13	1.30 mm.

Carapace dull yellow to light brown in color, with a row of three black submarginal spots on each side of the pars thoracica, the area between them infuscated, the margins unmarked. Pars cephalica darkened, the eyes broadly ringed in black, the clypeus with a broad longitudinal dark band. Clothing of the carapace pale hairs. Sternum light brown, with a pale median stripe, clothed sparsely with erect hairs. Legs dull yellow, clothed with rows of black hairs, the femora with numerous dark spots beneath, the tibiae with a basal and a terminal dark ring, the metatarsi with a narrow basal annulus.

Carapace suborbicular, much flattened, the median groove longitudinal, shallow, the pars cephalica elevated into a high eminence on which the eyes are located. Clypeus steeply declining, subvertical. Anterior median eyes missing. Eyes subequal in size, the anterior laterals separated by their diameter. Eyes of the posterior row straight, the medians separated by their diameter, a radius from the laterals. Dorsal eye quadrangle broader than long (22/20), slightly wider in front (22/21). Clypeus equal in height to about seven times the diameter of an anterior lateral eye. Sternum broader than long, subquadrangular, broadly truncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by a little more than their length. Legs long and slender, the lengths of the joints of the first one as follows: femur, 3.70 mm., patella, 0.30 mm., tibia, 3.60 mm., metatarsus, 6.00 mm., and tarsus, 0.80 mm. long. Abdomen globose, dull gray, with a dorsal pattern of small black spots, the venter pale except for a small black spot behind the epigynum. Epigynum as illustrated in Fig. 3.

MALE.—Total length, 1.85 mm.

Color pattern and general structure in close agreement with the female, the markings on the legs, however, nearly obsolete. Carapace broader than long, the cephalic portion strongly elevated as in the female (Fig. 4). Chelicera curved, incrassated at the middle at which point is a patch of ten or twelve short setae. Distal end of the chelicera with six setae on the outer side in front and the usual short spine on the inner side. Palpus as shown in Fig. 5.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype, female allotype and paratype from sixty-two miles north of Acapulco, Guerrero, July 18, 1936 (A. M.

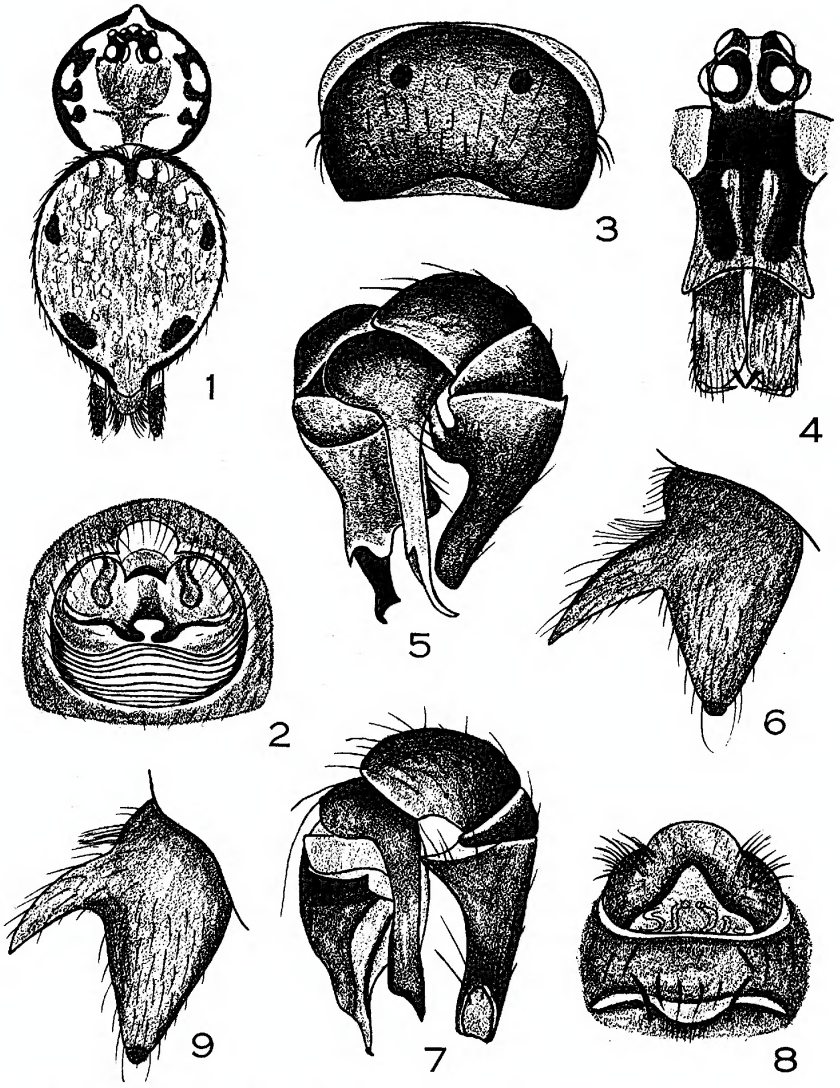

Fig. 1. *Oecobius beatus*, new species, dorsum of female, appendages omitted.
Fig. 2. Idem, epigynum of female.
Fig. 3. *Modisimus guerrerensis*, new species, epigynum of female.
Fig. 4. Idem, frontal view of male.
Fig. 5. Idem, left palpus of male, retrolateral view.
Fig. 6. *Psilochorus cambridgei*, new species, left chelicera of male, retrolateral view.
Fig. 7. Idem, left palpus of male, retrolateral view.
Fig. 8. Idem, epigynum of female.
Fig. 9. *Psilochorus durangoanus*, new species, left chelicera of male, retrolateral view.

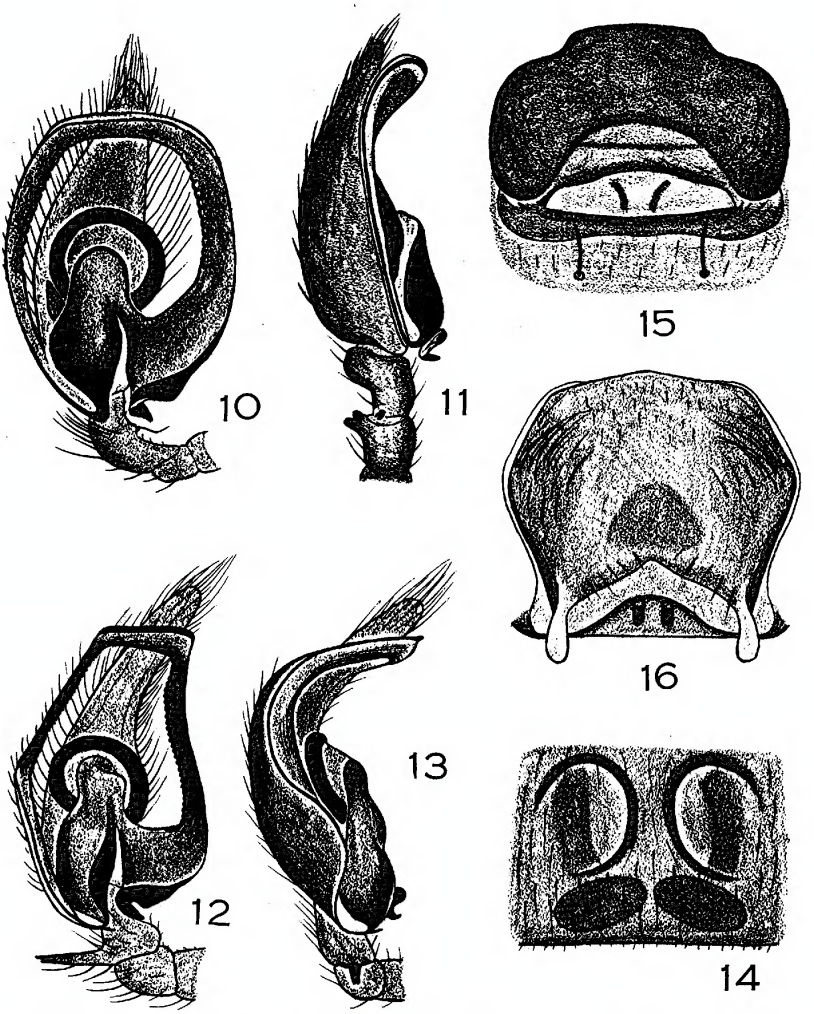

Fig. 10. *Dictyna guerrerensis*, new species, left palpus of male, ventral view.
Fig. 11. Idem, left palpus of male, retrolateral view.
Fig. 12. *Dictyna incredula*, new species, left palpus of male, ventral view.
Fig. 13. Idem, left palpus of male, retrolateral view.
Fig. 14. Idem, epigynum of female.
Fig. 15. *Psilochorus durangoanus*, new species, epigynum of female.
Fig. 16. *Psilochorus coahuilanus*, new species, epigynum of female.

and L. I. Davis). Immature male and female paratypes from Jacala, Hidalgo, June 13, 1936 (Davis).

This species is distinct from *Modisimus maculatipes* Cambridge in having the ocular turret proportionately much higher and in the longer legs.

Psilochorus cambridgei, new species

Figures 6, 7, and 8

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.50 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	1.00	0.60	0.66	0.14	0.26	1.65 mm.
Width	0.96	0.50	0.75	0.26	0.14	1.45 mm.

Integument of the carapace dull yellow, the pars cephalica lightly infuscated, the median and cephalic grooves darkened to form a Y-shaped figure, the eyes ringed with black. Margins of the pars thoracica with a row of black spines, otherwise relatively smooth, the pars cephalica sparsely provided with black spines. Sternum and mouth parts concolorous with the carapace, set with a few long erect hairs and a thin covering of procumbent hairs. Appendages dull yellow, the femora with indistinct terminal annulae, the legs clothed evenly with black hairs.

Carapace slightly longer than broad, suborbicular, moderately convex, the cephalic portion elevated and rounded as usual, the median groove deep, longitudinal. Clypeus equal in height to four times the diameter of an anterior lateral eye (42/10). Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 10:6:10:10. Eyes of the first row procurved, the upper edges forming a slightly procurved line, the medians subcontiguous, contiguous with the larger laterals. Second row of eyes very weakly recurved, essentially straight, the medians separated by their diameter, contiguous with the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (28/18), narrowed in front (28/14), the anterior medians much smaller. Sternum broader than long, subtruncate in front, rounded on the sides, truncated behind where the posterior coxae are separated by their length.

Legs moderately long, slender, the length of the joints of the first leg as follows: femur, 3.70 mm., patella, 0.30 mm., tibia, 3.50 mm., metatarsus, 4.00 mm., and tarsus, 1.10 mm.

Abdomen globose, gray in color, with small white flecks showing through the integument, clothed with black hairs. Epigynum as illustrated in Fig. 8, consisting of a subtriangular, chitinized plate on each side of which is a patch of erect black hairs. Just caudad of the sclerotized plate are two erect black spines, one on each side.

MALE.—Total length, 2.25 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	1.00	0.60	0.60	0.12	0.24	1.30 mm.
Width	1.00	0.50	0.80	0.24	0.15	1.00 mm.

Color and structure in nearly complete agreement with the female. Clypeus sloping forward, equal in height to four times the diameter of an anterior lateral eye (38/10). Posterior median eyes separated by their full diameter. Relations of the eyes as in the female, the eyes of the first row very slightly more procurved. Chelicera armed as usual in males of the genus with a stout horn or spur (Fig. 6) which originates near the middle of the chelicera. As seen from in front the spur is very weakly incurved; from the side it is seen to be directed slightly forward and downward. Position, length, and details of the cheliceral spur in close agreement with the male of *Psilochorus pullulus* (Hentz) and *P. utahensis* Chamberlin.

Legs proportionately longer and more slender than in the female, the lengths of the joints of the first leg as follows: femur, 4.50 mm., patella, 0.40 mm., tibia, 4.50 mm., metatarsus, 5.30 mm., and tarsus, 1.10 mm. Palpus as illustrated in Fig. 7.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype, male allotype, and five immature paratypes from five miles west of Saltillo, Coahuila, July 5, 1936 (Davis). Female paratype from twenty-five miles west of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, July 6, 1936 (Davis).

Psilochorus durangoanus, new species

Figures 9 and 15

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.30 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.90	0.53	0.56	0.10	0.25	1.70 mm.
Width	0.90	0.42	0.70	0.20	0.18	1.50 mm.

Integument of the carapace dull yellow, the median groove and cephalic sutures infuscated, the eyes ringed with black, the clypeus with a longitudinal dark band nearly as wide as the eye group. Sternum pale orange to brown. Mouth parts, chelicera, and appendages dull yellow, the legs marked with a distal annulus on the femora and basal and distal black rings on the tibiae.

Carapace as long as broad, moderately convex, the pars cephalica elevated and rounded, the structure in essential agreement with the female of *cambridgei*. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 10:5:10:9. First row of eyes procurved as seen from in front, the upper edges of the eyes forming a weakly procurved line, the medians separated by one-third their diameter, subcontiguous with the laterals. Second row of eyes very weakly recurved, essentially straight, the medians separated by their diameter, contiguous with the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (26/20), narrowed in front (26/13). Sternum broader than long, subtruncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by their length.

Legs moderately long, slender, the lengths of the joints of the first leg as follows: femur, 3.00 mm., patella, 0.35 mm., tibia, 3.25 mm., metatarsus, 4.00 mm., and tarsus, 0.70 mm.

Abdomen subglobose, bluish gray, with small white spots showing through the integument, clothed with black hairs. Epigynum as illustrated in Fig. 15.

MALE.—Total length, 2.65 mm.

	Carapace	Front	Sternum	Labium	Maxilla	Abdomen
Length	1.10	0.70	0.58	0.13	0.26	1.60 mm.
Width	1.05	0.50	0.77	0.24	0.15	1.20 mm.

Color and structure nearly as in the female. Cheliceral horn as illustrated in Fig. 9, somewhat shorter than in *P. cambridgei*, new species, but originating in nearly the same position. As seen from in front the horn is very weakly incurved.

Legs moderately long, the lengths of the joints of the first one as follows: femur, 4.35 mm., patella, 0.35 mm., tibia, 4.50 mm., metatarsus, 5.50 mm., and tarsus, 1.10 mm. Palpus in close agreement with that of *P. pullulus* and *utahensis*.

Type Locality.—Female holotype and male allotype from Lerdo, Durango, July 4, 1936 (Davis). Female and two immature paratypes from one mile west of Lerdo, July 4, 1936 (Davis).

This species is rather closely allied to *Psilochorus utahensis* Chamberlin but is distinct in the much shorter, straighter horns on the chelicerae of the male, in having a basal dark annulus on the tibiae, and in the details of the epigynal ridges of the female.

Psilochorus coahuilanus, new species

Figure 16

Female.—Total length, 2.30 mm.

	Carapace	Front	Sternum	Labium	Maxilla	Abdomen
Length	1.00	0.55	0.60	0.15	0.25	1.40 mm.
Width	0.90	0.50	0.75	0.25	0.19	1.10 mm.

Integument of the carapace pale yellow, the median groove and cephalic furrows darkened to form a Y-shaped figure, the eyes ringed with black. Clothing of the carapace a few black hairs, the pars thoracica with a marginal row present, the pars cephalica with several behind the ocular area. Sternum and mouth parts pale yellow, unmarked, clothed with a few erect black hairs which are interspersed with a thicker covering of shorter procumbent hairs. Legs concolorous with the carapace, unmarked except for faint narrow annulae on the femora and tibiae, clothed with rows of black hairs.

Carapace slightly longer than broad, suborbicular in outline, the pars thoracica relatively low and moderately convex, the pars cephalica strongly elevated and rounded. Eyes of the first row procurved, the upper edges of the eyes forming a straight line, the medians separated by scarcely their radius, slightly nearer the laterals. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 10:5:9:9.5. Second row of eyes very weakly recurved, essentially straight, the medians separated by more than a diameter (12/9), contiguous with the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (28/17), narrowed in front (28/12), the anterior medians much smaller. Clypeus equal in height to scarcely four diameters of an anterior lateral eye (38/10). Sternum broader than long, subtruncate in front, rounded on the sides, truncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by their width.

Legs long and slender as usual, the lengths of the joints of the first one as follows: femur, 4.00 mm., patella, 0.35 mm., tibia, 4.30 mm., metatarsus, 5.00 mm., and tarsus, 1.20 mm.

Abdomen elevated, globose, subtriangular in outline as seen from the side, with a pattern of small round white spots which show through the gray integument. Epigynum ridges prominent (see Fig. 16), the area larger than usual in the genus, the caudal end of the plate with a small spatuliform process on each side and a patch of long black hairs on each side near the middle.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype and female paratype from twenty miles east of San Pedro, Coahuila, Mexico, July 5, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Psilochorus utahensis Chamberlin

Psilochorus utahensis CHAMBERLIN, 1919, Ann. Ent. Soc. America, XII, p. 247, Pl. XVII, fig. 2.

RECORD.—Hidalgo: Sixty miles south of Jacala, July 1, 1936, male and female (L. I. Davis).

Mimetidae

Mimetus hesperus Chamberlin

Mimetus hesperus CHAMBERLIN, 1923, Journ. Ent. Zool., Pomona College, XV, p. 5, Figs. 2 and 7.

RECORD,—Nuevo Leon: Monterrey, June 10, 1936, immature female (Davis).

Uloboridae

Uloborus variegatus Cambridge

Uloborus variegatus CAMBRIDGE, 1898, 'Biol. Centr. Amer.,' I, p. 266, Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 11.

RECORDS.—Guerrero: sixty-two miles north of Acapulco, June 18, 1936, males and females (A. M. and L. I. Davis). Tamaulipas: seven miles south of Hidalgo, July 3, 1936, two males, immature female (Davis).

Uloborus signatus Cambridge

Uloborus signatus CAMBRIDGE, 1898, 'Biol. Centr. Amer.,' I, p. 264, Pl. XXXVIII, figs. 9 and 10.

RECORDS.—Vera Cruz: Potrero, June 24, 1936, male and female (Davis). San Luis Potosi: Five miles north of Tamazunchale, July 2, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Uloborus americanus Walckenaer

Uloborus americanus WALCKENAER, 1842, 'Ins. Apt.,' II, p. 229.

RECORDS.—Durango: Lerdo, July 4, 1936, three females (Davis). Tamaulipas: Victoria, June 12, 1936, female (Davis).

Dictynidae

Mallos niveus Cambridge

Mallos niveus Cambridge, 1902, 'Biol. Centr. Amer.,' I, p. 308, Pl. xxxv, fig. 1.

Records.—Nuevo Leon: Horsetail Falls, June 11, 1936, male and female (A. M. and L. I. Davis). Morelos: Cuernavaca, June 20, 1936, immature examples (Davis).

Dictyna grandis Cambridge

Dictyna grandis Cambridge, 1896, 'Biol. Centr. Amer.,' I, p. 172, Pl. xxi, fig. 4.

Record.—Hidalgo: Jacala, June 13, 1936, immature examples apparently this species (Davis).

Dictyna iviei Gertsch and Mulaik

Dictyna iviei Gertsch and Mulaik, 1936, American Mus. Novitates, No. 851, p. 7, Figs. 6 and 7.

Record.—Nuevo Leon: fifty-four miles south of Laredo, Texas, July 7, 1936, two immature males (Davis).

Dictyna mulegensis Chamberlin

Dictyna mulegensis Chamberlin, 1924, Proc. California Acad. Sci., (4) XII, p. 582, Figs. 7, 8, and 9.

Records.—Durango: Lerdo, July 4, 1936, female (Davis). Tamaulipas: San Fernando, March 28, 1937, male, females (Davis). Arroyo La Chorrera, March 28, 1937, female (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Dictyna guerrerensis, new species

Figures 10 and 11

Male.—Total length, 1.40 mm.

	Carapace	Front	Sternum	Labium	Maxilla	Abdomen
Length	0.62	0.20	0.40	0.15	0.19	0.80 mm.
Width	0.55	0.28	0.37	0.16	0.13	0.60 mm.

Carapace brown in color, darker on the sides of the head, with dark radiating streaks on the pars thoracica. Clothing white hairs which are more numerous and longer around the eyes and on the clypeus. Carapace rounded on the sides, convex, strongly elevated in front, the highest point just behind the ocular area, the median groove obsolete. Eyes of the first row weakly procurved, the medians separated by the radius, scarcely as far from the larger laterals. Ratio of the eyes: ALE: AME:PLE:PME = 5.5:4:5:5.5. Eyes of the second row slightly recurved, the broadly oval medians separated by their short diameter (5/5), as far from the subequal laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (14/12), narrowed in front in the same ratio. Clypeus equal in height to more than the diameter of an anterior median eye (6.5/4). Sternum and maxillae pale brown, the labium darker brown, all sparsely clothed with black hairs.

Legs pale yellow, without markings, clothed with rows of pale hairs. First leg: femur, 0.60 mm., patella, 0.18 mm., tibia, 0.53 mm., metatarsus, 0.42 mm., and tarsus, 0.30 mm. long. Palpus as illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11.

Abdomen pale, dusky brown, with a small basal black dash and with broken black chevrons in the caudal half, the venter paler.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from sixty-two miles north of Acapulco, Guerrero, June 18, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

The palpus of this species has considerable resemblance to that of *Dictyna miniata* Banks described from Mexico. However, the great difference in size and the details of the apophyses of the male palpus will serve to separate the two species.

Dictyna incredula, new species

Figures 12, 13, and 14

MALE.—Total length, 1.28 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.60	0.20	0.33	0.13	0.19	0.75 mm.
Width	0.47	0.25	0.33	0.14	0.10	0.50 mm.

Carapace yellowish brown, darkened on the sides of the head and showing a faint dark marginal seam and radiating darker streaks on the pars thoracica. Integument sparsely supplied with white hairs, those on the pars cephalica longer and more numerous. Pars cephalica strongly elevated, convex, highest behind the eye group, steeply declining on the sides and behind, the clypeus concave, slightly protruding. Pars thoracica essentially round, weakly convex. Eyes of the first row very gently procurved, essentially straight, the medians separated by the radius, scarcely as far from the larger laterals. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 7:4.5:6:5. Clypeus equal in height to twice the diameter of an anterior median eye (4.5/9). Second row of eyes slightly recurved, the medians separated by four-fifths their diameter, a full diameter from the subequal lateral eyes. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (15/12), narrowed in front in the same ratio. Sternum, labium, and maxillae dusky brown, sparsely clothed with inconspicuous hairs. Chelicerae brown, with a slight tooth near the base. Abdomen mainly dusky, with a pale median figure in the caudal half.

Legs uniform pale yellow, without markings, clothed evenly with rows of black hairs. First leg: femur, 0.50 mm., patella, 0.15 mm., tibia, 0.48 mm., metatarsus, 0.36 mm., and tarsus, 0.27 mm. long. Palpus as illustrated in Figs. 12 and 13.

FEMALE.—Total length, 1.40 mm.

Color pattern in nearly complete agreement with the male but the maculations on the abdomen more clearly defined because of its greater size. Pars cephalica much lower, more evenly convex, as usual in females of the genus. Eyes agreeing closely in size and arrangement with the male. Epigynum as in Fig. 14.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype, female allotype, and paratype from five miles north of Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, July 2, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

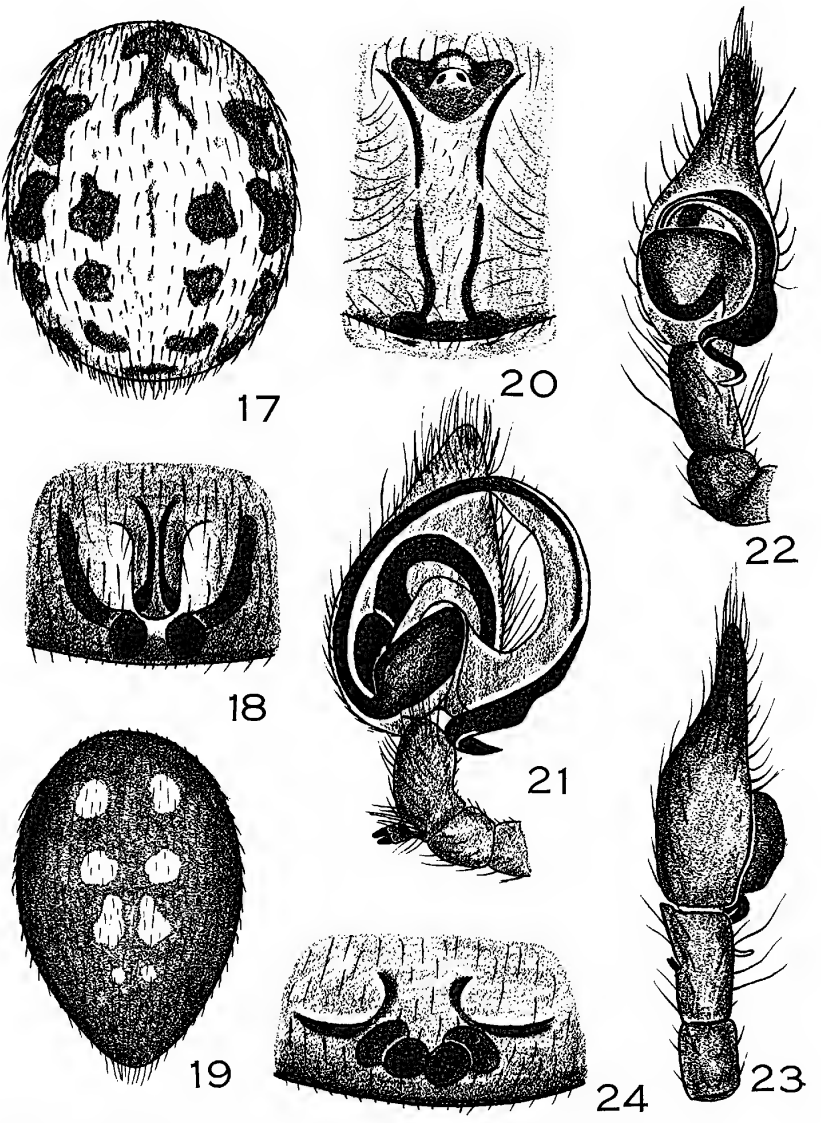

Fig. 17. *Dictyna spatula*, new species, dorsum of female abdomen.
Fig. 18. Idem, epigynum of female.
Fig. 19. *Dictyna octomaculella*, new species, dorsum of female abdomen.
Fig. 20. Idem, epigynum of female.
Fig. 21. *Dictyna puebla*, new species, left palpus of male, ventral view.
Fig. 22. *Dictyna jacalana*, new species, left palpus of male, ventral view.
Fig. 23. Idem, left palpus of male, subdorsal view.
Fig. 24. Idem, epigynum of female.

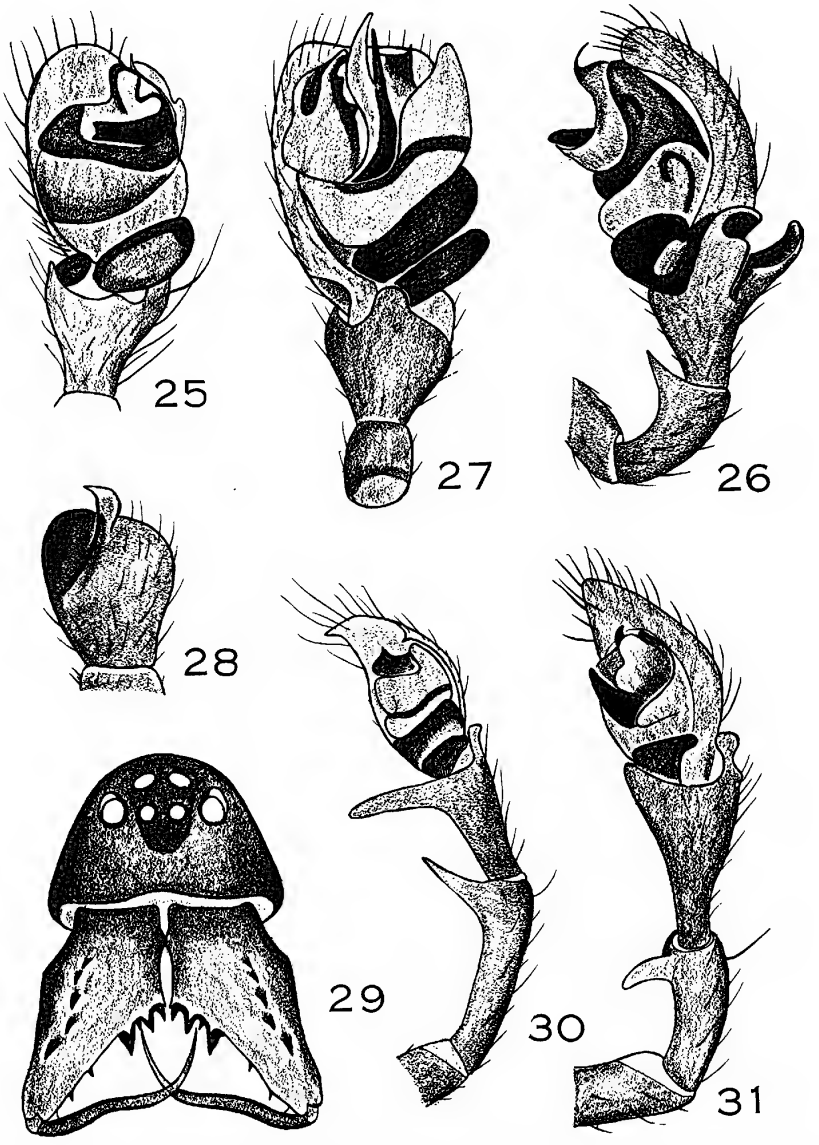

Fig. 25. *Erigone tamazunchalensis*, new species, left palpus of male, ventral view.

Fig. 26. Idem, left palpus of male, retrolateral view.

Fig. 27. *Eulaira hidalgoana*, new species, left palpus of male, ventral view.

Fig. 28. Idem, tibia of left palpus of male, dorsal view.

Fig. 29. *Erigone monterreyensis*, new species, frontal view of male.

Fig. 30. Idem, left palpus of male, subventral view.

Fig. 31. *Erigone tolucana*, new species, left palpus of male, subventral view.

Dictyna spatula, new species

Figures 17 and 18

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.15 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.81	0.20	0.52	0.18	0.25	1.50 mm.
Width	0.61	0.37	0.42	0.18	0.11	1.10 mm.

Clothing of the carapace sparse, the head portion with a few long pale hairs and the clypeal margin with three very weak spines. Carapace dark brown, darker on the sides of the head, the pars thoracica with darker radiating streaks. Pars thoracica as seen from above suborbicular, the sides gently rounded, the caudal margin emarginated; as seen from the side much lower and less convex than the rounded, elevated pars cephalica. Clypeus subvertical, 0.80 mm. high. Chelicerae dark brown, subparallel, the inner margins very shallowly excavated. Sternum dull yellow, dusky at the margins, clothed with erect black hairs; labium dusky; maxillae dull yellow. Coxae and legs dull yellow, unmarked, clothed with black hairs. Abdomen pale gray to white, the dorsum with a pattern of black markings as illustrated in Fig. 17.

Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 7:5:7:7. Eyes of the first row straight, the medians separated by four-fifths their diameter, half as far from the lateral eyes. Second row of eyes moderately recurved, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter (4/7), as far from the lateral eyes. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (16/14), narrowed in front in the same ratio.

First leg: femur, 0.63 mm., patella, 0.24 mm., tibia, 0.53 mm., metatarsus, 0.46 mm., and tarsus, 0.30 mm. long. Epigynum as illustrated in Fig. 18, characterized by the presence of a spatuliform scape which is traversed by two black tubes.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Acapulco, Guerrero, June 17, 1936 (L. I. Davis).

Dictyna octomaculella, new species

Figures 19 and 20

FEMALE.—Total length, 1.95 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.75	0.23	0.45	0.14	0.21	1.30 mm.
Width	0.67	0.35	0.48	0.18	0.14	1.00 mm.

Carapace light reddish brown, darkened somewhat and with darker radiating streaks on the pars thoracica, the eyes narrowly ringed in black. Pars cephalica rather thickly covered with gray hairs, the remainder of the carapace more sparsely clothed. Carapace longer than broad, the pars thoracica suborbicular, convex, lower than the rounded pars cephalica. Sternum cordate, dull orange-brown in color, slightly broader than long, bluntly rounded behind where the fourth coxae are separated by their length, clothed evenly with black hairs. Labium concolorous, broader than long, subtriangular, rounded distally, clothed with black hairs. Maxillae somewhat convergent distally, concolorous with the labium and sternum, short

and relatively heavy, slightly excavated on the inner sides. Legs dusky brown, the distal joints paler. Abdomen ovate, nearly black, with a pattern of four pairs of white spots above as shown in Fig. 19, the posterior three pairs nearly coalesced. Venter gray.

Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 5:4.5:4.5:5. First row of eyes very weakly procurved, essentially straight, the medians separated by their diameter, a radius from the laterals. Clypeus equal in height to more than three diameters of an anterior median eye (4/14). Second row of eyes weakly recurved, the medians separated by more than a diameter (7/5), a diameter from the laterals (5/5). Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (15/12), slightly narrowed in front (15/13.5).

Legs without spines, evenly clothed with rows of black hairs. First leg: femur, 0.70 mm., patella, 0.22 mm., tibia, 0.55 mm., metatarsus, 0.46 mm., and tarsus, 0.34 mm. long. Epigynum as illustrated in Fig. 20.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from five miles north of Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, July 2, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Dictyna reticulata Gertsch and Ivie

Dictyna reticulata GERTSCH AND IVIE, 1936, American Mus. Novitates, No. 858, p. 7, Fig. 27.

RECORDS.—Coahuila: San Pedro, July 5, 1936, female and immature examples (Davis). Durango: one mile west of Lerdo, July 4, 1936, male (Davis).

Dictyna calcarata Banks

Dictyna calcarata BANKS, 1904, Proc. California Acad. Sci., (3) III, p. 342, Pl. XL, fig. 42.

RECORD.—Nuevo Leon: Monterrey, June 10, 1936, three males, several females (Davis).

Dictyna idahoana Chamberlin and Ivie

Dictyna idahoana CHAMBERLIN AND IVIE, 1933, Bull. Univ. Utah, Biol., II, p. 4, Pl. I, figs. 1, 2, and 3.

RECORD.—Nuevo Leon: fifty-four miles south of Laredo, Texas, July 7, 1936, female (Davis).

Dictyna florens Ivie and Barrows

Dictyna florens IVIE AND BARROWS, 1935, Bull. Univ. Utah, Biol., III, p. 4, Pl. I, figs. 1-5.

RECORD.—Tamaulipas: Victoria, June 12, 1936, two females (Davis).

Dictyna foliacea (Hentz)

Theridion foliaceum HENTZ, 1850, Journ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., VI, p. 277, Pl. IX, fig. 14.

RECORD.—Nuevo Leon: Horsetail Falls, June 11, 1936, female (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Dictyna jacalana, new species

Figures 22, 23, and 24

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.35 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.95	0.20	0.63	0.22	0.30	1.50 mm.
Width	0.75	0.36	0.47	0.22	0.10	1.00 mm.

Carapace very dark brown, the head somewhat lighter above, with a marginal black seam, clothed with white scales which are concentrated on the pars cephalica. Chelicerae, sternum, and mouth parts dark brown, clothed with erect black hairs and a few white ones, these latter present particularly on the margins of the sternum. Legs yellow to light brown, the femora darker, due to black median and distal annulae which are coalesced on the first two pairs of legs; the other joints annulate as follows: the tibiae and metatarsi with subbasal and distal rings. Tibia of the palpus almost completely ringed with black. Clothing of the appendages rows of black hairs and scattered long white scales. Abdomen gray, the dorsum marked with a black basal rectangular bar which goes caudad to the middle and which is followed by a pale area flanked with black side bars. Venter lightly spotted with black. Abdomen evenly covered with subprocumbent hairs.

Coloration and structure in very close agreement with *Dictyna calcarata* Banks. Pars cephalica moderately elevated as usual in females of the genus, convex, higher than the suborbicular pars thoracica. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 7:5:7:7. First row of eyes straight from in front, the medians separated by their diameter, three-fifths as far from the laterals. Second row of eyes straight, the medians separated by scarcely a diameter (7/6), slightly more than a diameter from the laterals (7/8). Median ocular quadrangle as long as broad (17/17), slightly narrowed in front (17/13). Clypeus equal in height to a diameter of an anterior median eye. First leg: femur, 1.00 mm., patella, 0.26 mm., tibia, 0.95 mm., metatarsus, 0.70 mm., and tarsus, 0.40 mm. long. Epigynum as illustrated in Fig. 24.

MALE.—Total length, 2.15 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	1.16	0.22	0.64	0.25	0.35	1.40 mm.
Width	0.80	0.44	0.48	0.22	0.12	0.80 mm.

Color pattern in complete agreement with the female but the annulae on the appendages much less distinct. Carapace as usual in males of the genus, the pars cephalica much elevated and broadly rounded above, much higher than the thoracic portion. Eyes as in the female. Chelicera strongly bent, excavated on the inner side, with a weak, rounded spur near the base. First leg: femur, 1.25 mm., patella, 0.35 mm., tibia, 1.15 mm., metatarsus, 0.85 mm., and tarsus, 0.45 mm. long. Palpus as illustrated in Figs. 22 and 23.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype, female allotype, and paratype from Jacala, Hidalgo, June 13, 1936 (Davis).

This species agrees very well in color pattern with *Dictyna calcarata* Banks and is closely related structurally in the female. The male,

however, is quite radically different in palpal characters as illustrated in the figures.

Dictyna puebla, new species

Figure 21

MALE.—Total length, 3.05 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	1.25	0.28	0.75	0.30	0.45	1.75 mm.
Width	1.05	0.56	0.65	0.26	0.15	1.20 mm.

Carapace almost uniform dark brown, variegated with a forked black maculation at the cephalic sutures and black radiating lines from the median groove. Pars cephalica clothed with rows of long, subprocumbent white scales. Sternum brown, darkened on the margins, the maxillae brown, the labium darker brown, the under parts clothed sparsely with erect black and white hairs. Chelicerae nearly black. Legs brown, the femora nearly black, set with rows of black hairs. Abdomen brown to black, lightened above, the venter brown. Color pattern in close agreement with *Dictyna volucripes* Keyserling.

Structure essentially as in males of *volucripes* and related species. Pars thoracica suborbicular as seen from above, convex, much lower than the convex, elevated pars cephalica. Clypeus sloping, equal in height to three diameters of an anterior median eye. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 8:6:8:8. First row of eyes very weakly procurved as seen from in front, essentially straight, the medians separated by more than a diameter (6/8), nearer the laterals (6/5). Eyes of the posterior row straight, the medians separated by more than a diameter (8/11), slightly nearer the laterals (8/10). Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (24/20), narrowed in front in the same ratio. Sternum subcordate, bluntly rounded behind, the fourth coxae separated by their width.

First leg: femur, 1.35 mm., patella, 0.37 mm., tibia, 1.06 mm., metatarsus, 0.80 mm., and tarsus, 0.50 mm. long. Palpus as illustrated in Fig. 21, the structure essentially as in *volucripes* but distinct in the details of the conductor.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from the Mountain Pass, Puebla, east of Mexico, D. F., June 20, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Micryphantidae

Eulaira suspecta Gertsch and Mulaik

Eulaira suspecta GERTSCH AND MULAIK, 1936, American Mus. Novitates, No. 863, p. 1, Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

RECORDS.—Nuevo Leon: Monterrey, June 10, 1936, two females (Davis). Tamaulipas: fifteen miles south of Victoria, June 2, 1936, male and two females (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Eulaira hidalgoana, new species

Figures 27 and 28

MALE.—Total length, 1.05 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.50	0.12	0.30	0.05	0.14	0.55 mm.
Width	0.38	0.24	0.28	0.09	0.11	0.35 mm.

Carapace dull yellow, lightly infuscated, the eyes ringed with black and enclosing a black field. Sternum dull yellow, infuscated, with a very few erect black hairs. Mouth parts dull yellow. Legs concolorous with the carapace, set with rows of weak black hairs. Abdomen gray, lightly infuscated.

Carapace suboval, broadly rounded in front, convex, the pars cephalica highest just behind the eyes, subhorizontal caudal to the obsolete median groove, the posterior declivity evenly declining to the margins. Clypeus equal in height to three diameters of an anterior median eye. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 4.5:2.5:4:4. First row of eyes straight, subcontiguous. Second row of eyes very weakly recurved, essentially straight, the medians separated by their radius, slightly nearer the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (10/9), narrowed in front (10/6). Sternum truncate in front, gently rounded on the sides, truncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by their length. Legs of average length, the tibia and patella of the first leg, 0.43 mm. long. Palpus as illustrated in Fig. 27 and Fig. 28.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Tepeji, Hidalgo, June 13, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Erigone monterreyensis, new species

Figures 29 and 30

MALE.—Total length, 1.49 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.77	0.20	0.40	0.09	0.23	0.80 mm.
Width	0.58	0.38	0.43	0.11	0.25	0.53 mm.

Carapace bright yellow to orange, tinged slightly with dusky along the side margins and at the position of the median groove, the eye tubercles black. Sternum dusky over a pale yellow ground. Labium and maxillae orange, the coxae slightly paler, the whole ventral surface very sparsely set with erect black hairs. Chelicerae bright orange, the teeth brown. Palpi bright orange, the legs somewhat paler unmarked, set with rows of black hairs. Abdomen gray above, more dusky beneath.

Carapace oval in outline, broadly rounded in front and behind, the pars thoracica moderately convex, the pars cephalica broad in front, elevated, more strongly convex, the cephalic sutures poorly indicated, the median groove a faint linear suture. Clypeus sloping, equal in height to three and one-half diameters of an anterior median eye. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 6:4:5:5. Eyes of the first row in a procurved line, the upper edges forming a very weakly procurved line the medians separated by one-half their radius, about as far from the laterals. Sec-

ond row of eyes slightly wider than the first, straight, the medians separated by three-fifths their diameter, as far from the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (14/12), narrowed in front (14/10). Sternum broad, the anterior margin slanting forward to the labium, narrowly truncated there, the posterior portion bluntly pointed, the posterior coxae separated by scarcely their width. Endites very large, converging anteriorly so as nearly to enclose the labium, very broad at the base. Chelicerae large, strongly divaricate, the claw long and sinuous, the frontal margin with a row of five or six teeth. Upper margin of the furrow with four, the lower with six teeth. Details of the chelicerae as illustrated in Fig. 29. Outer side of the chelicera with coarse stridulating ridges. Palpus as illustrated in Fig. 30. Femur of the palpus with three small cusps or teeth near the base on the prolateral side which touch the stridulating ridges. Patellar spur as in *barrowsi*, the tibial spur more strongly curved than in that species.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype and two male paratypes from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, June 10, 1936 (L. I. Davis).

This interesting species is related to *Erigone barrowsi* Crosby and Bishop but is somewhat larger in size, has the chelicerae more strongly divaricate and spined, and differs in the details of the palpus.

Erigone barrowsi Crosby and Bishop

Erigone barrowsi CROSBY AND BISHOP, 1928, Bull. New York State Museum, No. 278, p. 21, Pl. II, figs. 21–24.

RECORD.—Vera Cruz: Potrero, June 24, 1936, male (Davis).

Erigone dentosa Cambridge

Erigone dentosa CAMBRIDGE, 1894, Biol. Centr. Amer., I, p. 128, Pl. XVI, fig. 1.

RECORD.—Mexico: Crater of Mount Toluca, June 28, 1936, males and females (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Erigone tolucana, new species

Figures 31 and 44

MALE.—Total length, 2.40 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	1.17	0.30	0.60	0.14	0.32	1.35 mm.
Width	0.87	0.54	0.65	0.18	0.28	0.80 mm.

Carapace dark brown, smooth, marked with radiating black streaks and with a small dark figure just in front of the black median groove. Sternum and labium nearly black, the endites paler, set with a few inconspicuous erect black hairs. Chelicerae dark brown. Palpi and legs light brown, clothed with rows of black hairs. Abdomen uniform black.

Carapace as seen from above a long oval, somewhat narrowed in front but broadly rounded there and on the caudal margin. Pars thoracica convex, the median groove distinct, longitudinal, the cephalic sutures obsolete, the pars cephalica some-

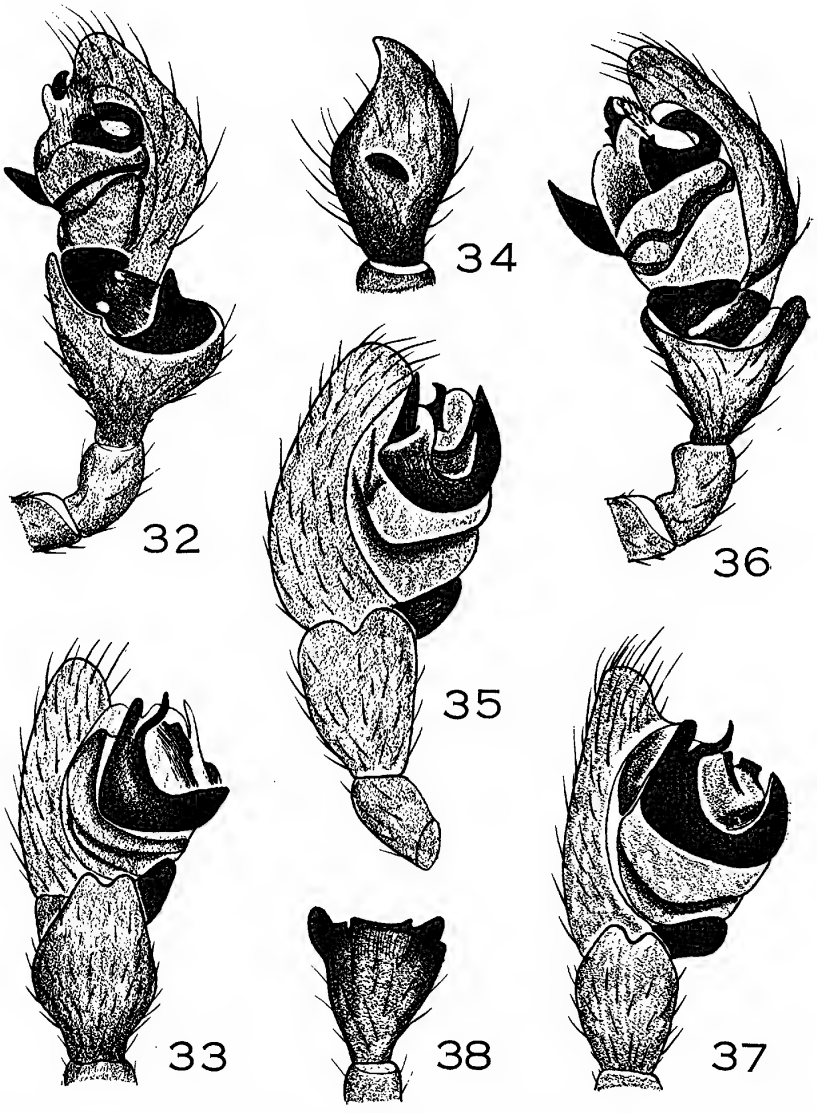

Fig. 32. *Eperigone agressa*, new species, left palpus of male, prolateral view.
Fig. 33. Idem, left palpus of male, retrolateral view.
Fig. 34. *Eperigone annamae*, new species, tibia of left male palpus, dorsal view
Fig. 35. Idem, left palpus of male, prolateral view.
Fig. 36. *Eperigone tepejicana*, new species, left palpus of male, prolateral view.
Fig. 37. Idem, left palpus of male, retrolateral view.
Fig. 38. Idem, tibia of left palpus of male, dorsal view.

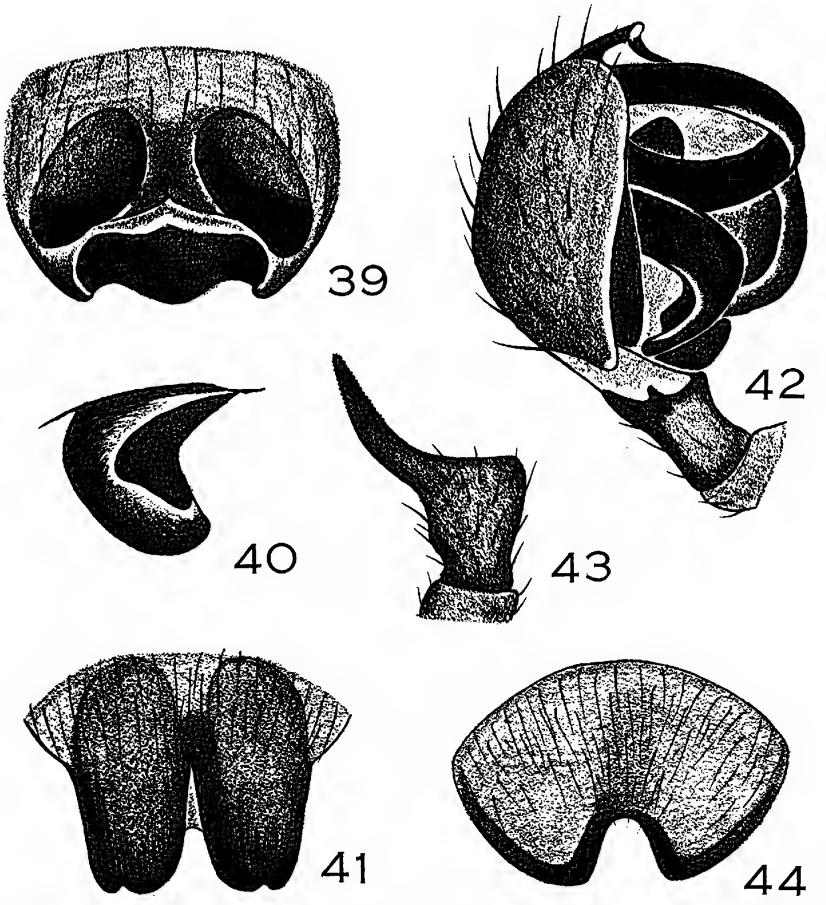

Fig. 39. *Eperigone tlaxcalana*, new species, epigynum of female, ventral view

Fig. 40. Idem, epigynum of female, lateral view.

Fig. 41. *Eperigone agressa*, new species, epigynum of female, ventral view.

Fig. 42. *Ceratinopsis guerrerensis*, new species, left palpus of male, prolateral view.

Fig. 43. Idem, tibia of left palpus of male, dorsal view.

Fig. 44. *Erigone tolucana*, new species, epigynum of female.

what higher and more convex. Carapace as seen from the side highest just behind the ocular area, rather evenly declining caudally to the margin. Clypeus subvertical, equal in height to three diameters of an anterior median eye. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 7:5:6:6. First row of eyes essentially straight, the medians separated by about the radius, nearly a diameter from the laterals. Second row of eyes slightly broader than the first, straight, the medians separated by the diameter, scarcely as far from the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (17/16), narrowed in front (17/12). Sternum broader than long, subtruncated in front, narrowly truncated behind, the posterior coxae separated by two-thirds their length. Maxillae large, with a small hook near the outer margin at the distal end. Chelicerae vertical, relatively large, the fang slightly curved, average in size. Anterior surface of the chelicera with a very stout tooth or spur near the inner side below the middle and a row of eight teeth near the outer margin. Upper margin of the furrow of the chelicera with five teeth, the lower with four. Palpus as illustrated in Fig. 31. Femur curved, with a small cusp on the prolateral side near the base and four well-separated weak cusps on the ventral surface. Patella with a stout apophysis. Tibia lacking the usual apophysis present in members of the genus.

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.95 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	1.15	0.30	0.63	0.11	0.28	1.75 mm.
Width	0.80	0.60	0.63	0.22	0.20	1.30 mm.

Color essentially as in the male. Clypeus equal in height to three diameters of an anterior median eye. Eyes of the first row straight, the medians separated by a radius, scarcely a diameter from the larger laterals. Second row of eyes straight, equal in size, subequidistantly spaced a diameter apart. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, narrowed in front (17/11). Chelicera with five teeth on the upper margin, four on the lower, the two near the base of the fang coalesced. Epigynum as illustrated in Fig. 44.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype, two male paratypes, female allotype, and five female paratypes from the Crater of Mount Toluca, Mexico, June 28, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Erigone tamazunchalensis, new species

Figures 25 and 36

MALE.—Total length, 1.30 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	0.64	0.16	0.34	0.07	0.20	0.66 mm.
Width	0.50	0.35	0.34	0.10	0.15	0.45 mm.

Carapace pale yellow to yellowish brown, the eyes narrowly ringed with black, essentially smooth, provided only with a few weak hairs on the clypeus and two erect hairs behind on the mid-line. Under side concolorous with the dorsum, set with fine black hairs. Legs pale yellow, clothed with rows of fine black hairs. Abdomen gray, evenly covered with fine black hairs.

Carapace broadly oval in outline, the front gently rounded, broad, the pars cephalica convex, higher than the pars thoracica, evenly declining caudally as seen from the side to the margin. Median suture short, an indistinct longitudinal line. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 6:3:6:6. Eyes of the first row in a weakly procurved line, the upper edges forming a straight line, the medians subcontiguous, separated by one-third their diameter from the much larger laterals. Clypeus equal in height to three diameters of an anterior median eye. Posterior row of eyes very gently recurved, essentially straight, the medians separated by their radius, slightly nearer the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (12/10), narrowed in front (12/7). Sternum subcordate, as broad as long, subtruncated in front, bluntly pointed between the posterior coxae which are separated by scarcely their width. Coxae subequal in length, the last one with a short pale stridulating spur on the retrolateral side which presumably contacts the striae on the epigastric plates of the abdomen. Chelicera subvertical, rather large, the claw long, curved at the end, the frontal surface with four cusps or weak teeth in a row near the outer side, the lower margin with four subequal, sharp teeth and three small denticles, the upper margin with two or three sharp teeth. Outer margin of the chelicera with a patch of fine stridulating ridges near the distal end. Palpus as illustrated in Figs. 25 and 26, the patella with a short spur on the ventral surface.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from five miles north of Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, July 2, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

This species is related to *Erigone brevidentata* Emerton and allies but differs radically in characters of the palpus.

Eperigone tlaxcalana, new species

Figures 39 and 40

FEMALE.—Total length, 2.40 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	1.20	0.36	0.67	0.15	0.33	1.35 mm.
Width	0.86	0.53	0.62	0.20	0.20	0.95 mm.

Carapace light yellowish brown, slightly infuscated on the sides, with faint radiating black streaks, the eyes ringed with black and enclosing a black field. Sternum nearly black, clothed with a few long erect black hairs. Labium and maxillae infuscated on the sides. Legs slightly paler than the carapace, unmarked, clothed evenly with rows of black hairs. Abdomen gray to black, the dorsum with a median row of five pairs of white spots.

Carapace suboval, weakly rounded in front, the head portion narrowed, the cephalic sutures nearly obsolete, the median groove inconspicuous, a slight longitudinal groove. Clypeus sloping slightly forward, equal in height to three and one-half times the diameter of an anterior median eye. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 8:6:8:8. First row of eyes straight as seen from in front, the medians separated by one-fifth their diameter, twice as far from the laterals. Second row of eyes gently procurved, the medians separated by three-fourths their diameter, slightly nearer the laterals (5/6). Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (21/18), narrowed in front (21/13). Sternum truncated in front, gently rounded

on the sides, truncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by scarcely their width (17/21). Endites subparallel. Chelicerae average in size, the lower margin with four teeth, the two near the base of the claw joined at their bases, the upper margin with five teeth. Outer side of the chelicera with a small patch of coarse striae. Epigynum as illustrated in Figs. 39 and 40, a broad plate with the terminal portion curved downward.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Female holotype from Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala, June 25, 1936 (L. I. Davis).

Eperigone agressa, new species

Figures 32, 33, and 41

MALE.—Total length, 2.80 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	1.30	0.42	0.67	0.12	0.36	1.55 mm.
Width	0.98	0.60	0.72	0.20	0.26	1.08 mm.

Carapace light brown, lightly infuscated, the pars thoracica with inconspicuous dark radiating lines, the eyes ringed with black. Sternum and labium black or nearly so, clothed sparsely with erect black hairs. Coxae dusky below, the legs otherwise yellowish brown, clothed evenly with rows of black hairs. Abdomen gray to black, with a large pale area at the base of the dorsum which is followed by three or four pairs of white spots, the whole pattern indistinct. Venter of the abdomen nearly black.

Carapace suboval, somewhat narrowed and gently rounded in front, highest at the second eye row, convex, the median suture an inconspicuous longitudinal groove, the cephalic sutures nearly obsolete. Pars cephalica moderately elevated, the clypeus subvertical, equal in height to four times the diameter of an anterior median eye. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 9:6.5:9:9. First row of eyes straight as seen from in front, the medians separated by scarcely half their radius, nearly twice as far from the laterals. Second row of eyes weakly procurved, the medians separated by their radius (9/5), as far from the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, narrowed in front (22/15). Sternum truncated in front, the front coxae separated by nearly twice their length, truncated behind, the posterior coxae separated by scarcely three-fourths their width. Chelicera moderately heavy, the outer side with two cusps followed by three or four very weak ones, the frontal surface with a stout tooth near the distal end above the upper claw row. Lower margin of the furrow with four, the upper with five teeth. Outer surface of the chelicera with a patch of coarse striae. Palpus as illustrated in Figs. 32 and 33.

FEMALE.—Total length, 3.00 mm.

Coloration and structure in close agreement with the male. Posterior eye row essentially straight, the eyes and relations otherwise as in the other sex. Epigynum as illustrated in Fig. 41, suggestive of *Eperigone dopainum* Chamberlin and Ivie but distinct in details.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype, female allotype and paratype from Las Cruces, Mexico, June 28, 1936 (L. I. Davis).

Eperigone annamae, new species

Figures 34 and 35

MALE.—Total length, 1.75 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN.
Length	0.85	0.25	0.47	0.07	0.17	0.95 mm.
Width	0.62	0.40	0.45	0.15	0.15	0.62 mm.

Carapace yellow to orange, unmarked, the eyes ringed in black and enclosing a dark field. Sternum and labium dusky, the maxillae dull yellow, the clothing of the under side erect black hairs. Legs concolorous with the carapace, clothed evenly with rows of black hairs. Abdomen gray to black, the dorsum with a large pale basal area and transverse pale bands in the caudal half, the venter dusky.

Carapace suboval considerably narrowed and gently rounded in front, the cephalic sutures virtually obsolete, the median suture an inconspicuous longitudinal groove. Clypeus vertical, equal in height to three diameters of an anterior median eye. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 6:4:6:6. First row of eyes straight, the medians separated by half their radius, a little farther from the laterals. Second row of eyes weakly procurved, the medians separated by about the radius, as far from the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle as broad as long, narrowed in front (15/8). Sternum broadly truncated in front, the first coxae separated by twice their length, rounded on the sides, narrowly truncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by scarcely their width. Chelicera normal in size, lacking lateral or frontal teeth, the lower margin with four, the upper with five teeth. Palpus as illustrated in Figs. 34 and 35, the tibia with a slight rounded carina behind the the principal tibial apophysis.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Las Cruces, Mexico, June 28, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Eperigone tepejicana, new species

Figures 36, 37, and 38

MALE.—Total length, 2.15 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	MAXILLA	ABDOMEN
Length	1.10	0.44	0.60	0.17	0.30	1.10 mm.
Width	0.86	0.60	0.60	0.09	0.23	0.70 mm.

Carapace dull yellowish brown, lightly and uniformly infuscated, the eyes ringed with black. Sternum and labium dusky, the endites pale yellowish brown, the clothing erect black hairs. Legs concolorous with the carapace, slightly dusky, clothed evenly with rows of black hairs. Abdomen nearly black, the dorsum with an indistinct median longitudinal pale stripe made up of pairs of spots, the venter dark.

Carapace suboval, rather broad and rounded in front, highest at the second eye row, the median longitudinal groove present but the cephalic sutures nearly obsolete. Clypeus subvertical, equal in height to scarcely three times the diameter of an anterior median eye. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 9:6:9:9.

First row of eyes straight, the medians separated by about half their radius, a little farther from the larger laterals. Second row of eyes essentially straight, the medians separated by two-thirds their diameter, about as far from the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle slightly broader than long (18/16), narrowed in front (18/12). Sternum broadly truncated in front, separating the first coxae by twice their length, narrowly truncated behind, the posterior coxae separated by about their width. Chelicera normal in size, the anterior face with a stout tooth, the outer side with two weak cusps, the lower margin with four, the upper with five teeth. Palpus as illustrated in Figs. 36, 37, and 38, differing from the other species in the details of the tibial apophysis and the apophyses on the bulb.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from Tepeji, Hidalgo, June 15, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Ceratinopsis guerrerensis, new species

Figures 42 and 43

MALE.—Total length, 1.30 mm.

	CARAPACE	FRONT	STERNUM	LABIUM	ENDITE	ABDOMEN
Length	0.60	0.24	0.37	0.06	0.14	0.80 mm.
Width	0.46	0.30	0.36	0.12	0.13	0.50 mm.

Carapace nearly black, a few pale spots showing through the dark coloration. Sternum and labium black, the endites somewhat paler distally, the clothing erect black hairs. Coxae dusky beneath, the legs otherwise pale yellow, set with rows of black hairs. Abdomen light brown, dusky, darker caudally.

Carapace suboval, moderately narrowed in front, the cephalic sutures nearly obsolete, the median groove longitudinal. Clypeus slightly excavated below the eye group, subvertical, equal in height to three diameters of an anterior median eye. Ratio of the eyes: ALE:AME:PLE:PME = 5:4:5:5. Eyes of the first row very weakly procurved, the medians separated by their radius, a little farther from the laterals. Second row of eyes straight, the medians separated by three-fifths their diameter, as far from the laterals. Median ocular quadrangle broader than long (14/11), narrowed in front (14/10). Sternum about as long as broad, broadly truncated in front, the first coxae separated by twice their length, the sides rounded, narrowly truncated between the posterior coxae which are separated by their length. Chelicerae dusky, average in size, the upper margin of the furrow with five, the lower with two teeth. Palpus as illustrated in Figs. 42 and 43, agreeing closely with *Ceratinopsis purpurescens* (Keyserling) but differing in the details of the tibial apophysis and the tail-piece of the bulb. *Ceratinopsis guerrerensis* is a smaller, darker species.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Male holotype from two miles north of Acapulco, Guerrero, June 18, 1936 (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Ceratinopsis anglicana (Hentz)

Theridion anglicanum HENTZ, 1850, Journ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., VI, p. 275, Pl. IX, fig. 6.

RECORD.—Tamaulipas: Arroyo La Chorrera, March 28, 1937, female (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Grammonota gentilis Banks

Grammonota gentilis BANKS, 1898, Proc. California Acad. Sci., (3) I, p. 241, Pl. XIV, fig. 24.

Grammonota spinimana EMERTON, 1923, Canadian Entomologist, LV, p. 240, Fig. 3.

RECORDS.—Coahuila: Saltillo, July 3, 1936, females (L. I. Davis). Mexico: Crater of Mount Toluca, June 28, 1936, males and females (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Specimens of the species identified as *Grammonota gentilis* Banks from Mexico differ in no important respect from those from various localities in the western United States. The examples from Mount Toluca are much darker than those from lower altitudes.

Grammonota texana (Banks)

Acartauchenius texanus BANKS, 1899, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, IV, p. 192.

RECORD.—Guerrero: Acapulco, June 17, 1936, female (Davis).

Grammonota sclerata Ivie and Barrows

Grammonota sclerata IVIE AND BARROWS, 1935, Bull. Univ. Utah, (26), Biol. Ser., III, p. 14, Pl. VI, figs. 48–51.

RECORDS.—Nuevo Leon: fifty-four miles south of Laredo, Texas, July 1, 1936, males and females (Davis). Coahuila: Twenty miles east of San Pedro, July 5, 1936, three females, (A. M. and L. I. Davis).

Grammonota nigrifrons Gertsch and Mulaik

Grammonota nigrifrons GERTSCH AND MULAIK, 1936, American Mus. Novitates, No. 863, p. 2, Figs. 8 and 9.

RECORD.—Tamaulipas: San Fernando, March 28, 1937, male (Davis).

Grammonota suspiciosa Gertsch and Mulaik

Grammonota suspiciosa GERTSCH AND MULAIK, 1936, American Mus. Novitates, No. 863, p. 2, Figs. 6 and 7.

RECORD.—Nuevo Leon: twenty-eight miles north of Monterrey, July 7, 1936, two females (Davis).

Ceraticelus similis (Banks)

Erigone similis BANKS, 1892, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 31, Pl. V, fig. 61.

RECORD.—Tamaulipas: San Fernando, March 28, 1937, males and females (Davis).